

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Nothing Known of the Spanish Fleet's Whereabouts.

REARRANGEMENT OF THE NAVY

Plan Outlined in The Star Yesterday Nearly a Certainty.

SOME OTHER MATTERS

The plan of rearrangement of the navy into three squadrons is almost a certainty.

Nothing is known of the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet.

The State Department has received word that the American correspondents confined in Cuba will be exchanged for two Spanish officers confined at Fort McPherson.

Arrangements are being made for the organization of the brigade of engineers and the "immune" regiments recently authorized by Congress.

Gen. Greely has submitted a plan of organization of the companies of electricians and telegraphers to accompany the army.

Gen. Lee was engaged in arranging for the detail of officers for his staff. He hopes to leave for the south tonight.

Preparations for the expedition to the Philippines are being hurried, and it is hoped that the first part will be on its way in a few days.

The Senate resumed consideration of the war revenue bill.

The standing rule of the War Department against disclosing the official records or business will be strictly enforced.

Over fifty regiments of volunteers have reached their proper place of mobilization or have started. Fifteen or twenty more have reported readiness to start.

The volunteers mustered in to date number 95,909.

Among the army nominations made today were the names of Algernon Sartoris, grandson of Gen. Grant, and Fitzhugh Lee, jr.

The United States government knows nothing of the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet, but is actively at work to find out. This is what Secretary Long told President McKinley today. The Secretary and Secretary Alger went to the White House about 1 o'clock. Secretary Long said that he had received no telegrams of consequence from any direction today. "I have nothing to indicate that the Spanish and American fleets are near together," said the Secretary.

It is positively known that the plan for a rearrangement of the navy, as outlined in yesterday's Star, is nearly a certainty. There will be three line squadrons, and one of these will chase the Spanish fleet until it is found and fought or goes back to Spain. That is all officials will say, but they mean business.

Secretary Alger declines to talk about the plans for a speedy invasion of Cuba. He would like to have the troops ready in a day or two, but he will have things in good shape in a short time.

Pressure for Appointment.

President McKinley spent practically the entire day listening to the representations of a multitude of callers hunting places for constituents in the army and navy. The pressure and importunity is growing. The more full the understanding that there are a few places to be filled the greater the crowd. Hallways and waiting rooms were crowded with visitors today, and at least half of those on hand went away without accomplishing their missions.

Nearly all of the best places in army and navy have been filled, but the scramble now is for positions of lieutenants in the regular army. The increase in the regular army opens up a number of these positions, and aspiring and patriotic young men from all portions of the country are wiring and writing their congressmen for the necessary influence to get in. These matters are taken to the President by senators and representatives. From the White House the callers go to the War and Navy Departments.

Senators Allison, Gear, Platt of New York; Wetmore, Lodge, Sewall, Fairbanks, Gray, Penrose, Representatives Lacey, Brownell, Berry, Steele, Alexander, McMillan and Catchings were included in the list of the day's official callers. General Longstreet, Gen. M. C. Butler and many other prominent men saw the President.

General Longstreet met a number of ex-confederate soldiers, who had served with him in the civil war. Several of them expressed the hope that they would be sent to the front, and that they would get a chance to go with him. General Longstreet intimated that he would be pleased to be placed in service, and said he felt sure that his old comrades would flock to him if they had opportunity.

Hawaiian Annexation.

President McKinley has exerted no pressure to secure the passage of a resolution for the annexation of Hawaii, but to all who speak to him on the subject he expresses the earnest hope that Congress will not reject the opportunity now in its hands. The President is fully aware of the great value of the islands at this time. An argument made to him today by a prominent man was that the Sandwich Islands should at once be annexed that they may be used as a training ground for troops which will probably have to be sent to the Philippines even after the number now selected.

"The temporary occupation of the Philippines is out of the question," said this man. "Whether we desire it or not, we will be compelled to retain these islands for a long time, if not permanently. More troops

WORK OF PREPARING

Arranging for the Organization of More Troops.

ENGINEER AND IMMUNE REGIMENTS

Seventy Regiments Mobilized or Ready to Start.

RULE TO INSURE SECRECY

There was another crush of visitors in the offices of Secretary Alger and Adjutant General Corbin in the War Department today, principally members of the Senate and House interested in staff appointments of the volunteer army. In consequence, the officials had little time to attend to ordinary business matters requiring attention.

Arrangements are being made for the organization of the brigade of engineers, which is to consist of not exceeding 3,500 men and for the formation of the immune regiments, aggregating 10,000 men, supposed to be free from danger of yellow fever infection. Preparations are also being made for the organization of the companies of electricians and telegraphers, consisting of about sixty-one men for each division. For the latter General Greely, chief signal officer, has submitted a plan which awaits the approval of Secretary Alger. The Secretary, it is expected, will soon take steps providing for the enlistment of the immunes, so that they may be available as early as possible for active work in the field. Many applications by persons who are anxious to undertake the raising of regiments of this class of men have been received at the department. In some cases applicants have gone so far as to already begin work in that line on their own responsibility, trusting to the department to approve their efforts and grant them formal permission to have the men enlisted into the service of the government.

Several of the members of the Louisiana delegation, including Representative Meyer, called to see Secretary Alger today in connection with the raising of a regiment of immunes. Other callers on the Secretary today were ex-Secretary Tracy, who has been in Washington for several days, Senators Platt of New York and Lodge of Massachusetts, and Representative Bankhead of Alabama and Lester of Georgia.

Major General Fitzhugh Lee, who is to command the 7th Army Corps at Tampa, Fla., was busy engaged at the department this morning making arrangements for the detail of officers to his staff. He hopes to have it completed so as to be able to leave for the south tonight. General Lee's first part will be on his way to Manila with the expedition to the Philippines, is expected here during the day for a consultation with the President and the Secretary of War before his departure for the Pacific coast. Every detail of this expedition is being hurried forward and it is confidently hoped that the first part will be on its way to Manila within a few days, in command of Major General Oles.

Progress of Mobilization.

More than fifty regiments of the volunteer army have either started for or reached the mobilizing points to which they were directed to proceed by the Secretary of War. Fifteen or twenty regiments have reported their readiness to start for such points. In order to avoid confusion at the camps and any congestion in the railroad traffic the War Department officials are deferring giving orders for a number of the volunteer regiments to start.

The number of volunteers mustered in to date is 95,909. All the regiments which were directed to go to San Francisco, except those from North and South Dakota, have left their local rendezvousing points for the Golden Gate city. The greater portion of the men composing these organizations are destined for the Philippines.

A Stringent Order Issued.

By order of Assistant Secretary McKeljohn, Chief Clerk Tweedale has issued the following war circular:

"It is found to be necessary to call special attention to rules 11 and 12 of the rules and regulations of the War Department, which are as follows:

"11. Visitors are not to be allowed in the rooms in which the clerks are employed, except by permission of the proper officials.

"12. The official records and business of the department are strictly confidential, and are not to be disclosed to any one, nor made the subject of conversation out of the office, nor in the office, except so far as the public business is concerned.

"A rigid observance of these rules will be exacted, and any violation thereof will be ground for discharge. A copy of this circular will be furnished to each employee of the department."

This circular, looking to the complete secrecy of all war measures, differs radically from the method adopted by the naval bureau of navigation in that it applies to all persons not connected with the War Department, whereas the naval prohibition is solely against newspaper men. The method of the War Department will undoubtedly prove much more efficacious for the purpose intended than the naval method. The latter simply contemplates keeping war news away from newspaper men, but does not prevent its full dissemination to Spanish sympathizers through clubs and street gossip. It is asserted that Senator Poole depends mainly upon friends in clubs and social circles for inside information in regard to military and naval movements, past and prospective. The danger of leaks in the manner indicated has been brought to the attention of Secretary Long. As a consequence, it is said that the recent naval order will be amended so as to prohibit naval officers from discussing naval matters with any person outside of the service, regardless of his business or profession. The proposed amendment is based on the generally accepted theory that it is not necessary under present arrangements for the Spanish authorities to depend upon the American newspapers for knowledge of the military and naval operations of the United States. The naval authorities have at last concluded that the best way to keep a secret is not to confide it to anybody, and that newspaper men are no less patriotic than other people.

Chief Harrison Resigns.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 19.—After forty years of service on the St. Louis police department, being the longest in his local chief of police, Harrison has resigned his position because of ill health.

MASSACRED BY SPANISH

Troops at Manila Out Wide Swath Before Dewey Came.

They Also Bombarded the City of Cebu About the Middle of April.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 19.—It appears from information brought by the Empress of India that the Spanish did little bombing on their own account in the Philippines about a fortnight before Admiral Dewey silenced their fleet. About the middle of April, says a Manila report, Spanish warships went down to Cebu, where they bombarded the city. The troops met no opposition on landing, the rebels having absconded before a shot was fired, taking with them, it is said, \$200,000 in cash. About thirty natives were killed in the bombardment, but no European casualties are reported. The foreigners in business in Cebu hoisted their national flags over their premises, and these were respected by the Spanish admiral. Cebu, which ranks third in the cities in the Philippines, was wrecked by the bombardment.

A massacre of rebels by the Spanish also preceded Admiral Dewey's victory.

Another account from Manila says: "The other day a panic was occasioned in the city by a report that the suburb of Tondo had arisen. All the doors and windows were closed and the civil guard paraded the streets. The real cause of the panic was afterward discovered to be surprise by the civil guards of a meeting of insurrectionists in Calle de Canada. The civil guard opened fire upon the rebels and at the same time burst open the doors of the house. The rebels offered stout resistance with long knives and axes, but the volleys soon settled matters, seven natives being killed. Eight of the guards were wounded, and later two died. Subsequently sixty or seventy persons were captured and shot without loss of time. It is estimated two hundred rebels escaped into the country. Two companies of the third native regiment were also sent in pursuit. Raisings in Bolinao and Zamboanga have been subdued. Spanish troops having killed thousands of Indians and hundreds of women and children.

QUESTIONABLE FAVORS GRANTED.

European Correspondent Going to Cuba May Give Aid to Blanco.

Special from a Staff Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 19.—The action of the United States in giving permission to subjects of European powers to go to Cuba as passengers on the German steamer Pola is still the subject of adverse comment here. Mr. Knight, who is a British subject and the correspondent of the London Times, has this permission. Having been able to make a convenience of an American warship and a flag of truce in his first and unsuccessful attempt to land, Mr. Knight is unable to see anything irregular in this proceeding. He is persona grata to Madrid government and once in Havana will be all right.

Mr. Gustavus Bock, a German subject, and a leading tobacco merchant, is also making efforts to go as a passenger. He has lived in Havana thirty years, and has been specially favored by both Weyler and Blanco because of his pro-Spanish leanings. He has extensive business interests which would make it convenient for him to be in Havana. Four or five other persons are making strenuous efforts to secure permits. So long as one individual is allowed to go, the vessel itself is permitted to go, the number of individuals who are passengers or form the crew is not important. Information which Blanco and the Spanish authorities want will be within their reach, and they will have their own methods of getting it.

NOTHING BUT GULLS TO SHOOT.

Sampson's Squadron Has Not Sighted the Spanish Fleet.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 19.—Dispatch boats arriving this morning report that shooting sea gulls is the only kind of firing that now goes on. Blanco had the light burning from Morro Castle again last night. He evidently expects some Spanish vessel to see that signal, but whether it is a warship or blockade runner can only be guessed.

If one of the Spanish cruisers had appeared off Havana any day this week it would have had little trouble in making its way into the harbor, as there would have been nothing but gunboats and auxiliary yachts to oppose it. That condition cannot recur in future. Henceforth the entrance to Havana can only be made after a big naval battle, and the entire Spanish fleet would hardly be able to fight its way in. Yucatan channel is also well patrolled now that it could not be passed without a combat.

Some of the ships which were at Fortress Monroe are guarding that channel. Fast scouting boats, which went out Monday, have as yet brought in no word of sighting the enemy either in the Yucatan passage or along the southern coast toward Cienfuegos.

ARSENAL GUARD ATTACHED.

Incident Stirs Up the Troops at South Framingham.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., May 19.—Camp Dewey was greatly excited this forenoon when it was learned that Private Tracey, Company H, 9th Regiment, who was on guard at the arsenal last night, was overpowered by a stranger, who appeared suddenly and seized him before the guard could raise his gun. Tracey called for help and the man fled.

Later the same man appeared again, and on being seen was promptly pursued, but he eluded the soldiers and was not seen afterward. The motive for the attack on the guard is not known, but grave suspicions are held, as it was the arsenal sentry who was the victim. Colonel Bogan has ordered that the guard at this point be doubled and given cartridges.

STORY NOT CREDITED

That Spain Will Have a Coaling Station at St. Pierre.

RELIEF TO MANILA MORE LIKELY

What is the Feeling in Congressional Circles.

GOOD EFFECT OF SECRECY

In Congress very little credit is given the story, coming by way of London, from Montreal, that the Spanish had secured from France a coaling station at St. Pierre, Miquelon, near Newfoundland. Off and on for some time past rumors of an intention on the part of the Cadiz fleet to cross the Atlantic and take coal in the vicinity of St. Pierre have been circulated, but no importance has been attached to them. It is believed that the State Department has received more or less authentic information that the Spanish are endeavoring to arrange to take coal at St. Pierre, but the report, it is said, is causing no concern. It is not believed in congressional circles that the Spanish have any intention to send the Cadiz fleet to make a demonstration against our coast. The reports to that effect are thought to be intended to divert attention and to interfere with our operations in Cuba and Cuban waters. For France to transfer a coaling station to Spain and permit her warships to take coal there during a period of this war would be an act of hostility toward the United States which is not believed that France is now ready for. Moreover, if Spain could acquire a coaling station at St. Pierre, it would not be possible for her to hold it, as it could be immediately captured by one of our fleet. Altogether the demonstration by the Cadiz fleet against our eastern coast is regarded as utterly impracticable and not at all likely to be undertaken.

Spain and Manila.

That Spain will endeavor to send relief to Manila is regarded as less improbable, yet that would be a forlorn hope move, the problem of sending the Spanish fleet to the Philippines being extremely difficult, aside from the fact that it would leave the Spanish coast unprotected. If the Cadiz fleet were sent to Manila by way of the Suez canal, taking coal in transports, its progress would necessarily be very slow, and some, if not all, the reinforcements to be sent to Admiral Dewey would be able to get there before the Spanish fleet appeared. Even with only the Charleston added to Admiral Dewey's fleet, and the reinforcements, equipped and manned by our forces, the Spanish fleet would not find it as easy to enter the harbor of Manila as Admiral Dewey found it.

The Spanish, after having abandoned Cuba and Porto Rico and left the coast of Spain unprotected, would be confronted with the danger of losing the fleet set to the Pacific. It is believed that if the Cadiz fleet is prepared for service, and it is felt safe to take it from Cadiz, it will try and form a junction with the fleet now hovering around in the Caribbean sea, if that fleet is not destroyed before an opportunity for a junction is given. It is believed that if the vessels of the Cadiz fleet were fully equipped for service and could have been added to Admiral Cervera's fleet before it ventured to American waters, the Cervera fleet is deficient in everything except speed, and the power of disappearing, whereas if the Pelayo and one other of the Cadiz fleet were joined to it, it would be strong enough to risk a battle with either the Sampson or the Schley fleet.

Uncertainty of Cervera's Fleet.

It is said at the Capitol that it is quite evident that the department has again lost the Spanish fleet in the Caribbean sea, yet a meeting between it and our fleet is expected. A theory is that the Spanish fleet is endeavoring to get into a position where it can fall back on San Juan without danger of being intercepted, and that Admiral Cervera will then attempt to draw some of our faster vessels into a running fight, with the idea of separating them from the more powerful and slower vessels, with the hope of doing damage to the fleet by fighting them in detail. There is no doubt felt that the Spanish fleet is sparring for an opening, and the ultimate object is to break the blockade and get supplies to Blanco.

It is the belief that at the present time Admiral Cervera is no better informed as to the movements of our fleets than we are of his, and officials are said to be much gratified that we have at least one fighting vessel the approximate whereabouts of which is unknown to any one. The Ore-ore is expected to play quite an important part in the maneuvers now going on in southern waters, and she may be secretly joined to a squadron, which without her might appear weak enough to tempt the Spanish fleet to battle. Absence of information as to the whereabouts of the Ore-ore is likely to embarrass the Spaniards in his movements, and if he has no suspicion whatever of her presence, it may prove disastrous to him.

Good Effect of Secrecy.

It is said at the Capitol that the administration is much better satisfied with the general situation at this time than it has ever been before, and the policy of observing the strictest secrecy as to the movements of vessels is resulting advantageously. Men in Congress, as well as the department, have finally come to the rigid determination not only that news ought not to be given out by officials, but that information, however obtained, which might be of assistance to the enemy, should not be published. The feeling in Congress on the subject is very strong, and, if necessary, some very drastic measure will be adopted to enable the President to suppress publications of an injurious character and to punish offenders.

An evidence of how fully this has come to be understood is that the great number of senators and representatives who visit the departments are no longer seeking information as to the whereabouts and the movements of our fleets. It was said by some who were at the departments today that they believed important dispatches had been received from Admiral Sampson, but that the nature of the information conveyed or the location of the fleet would probably remain unknown to all save officials at the department.

The opinion was expressed that information from the vicinity of the fleet would not be permitted to come over the wires, and that it was not improbable that news of an engagement would be the first heard from either the Sampson or Schley fleet.

Important Developments Expected.

The opinion prevails in congressional circles that important developments may be expected soon. The men who were expressing the greatest discontent at the slow progress of military operations are more reassured today and express hope of action. A very largely increased army will be sent to the Philippines, and the movement will be hastened. The opinion is strengthened that an important policy will be adopted with respect to these islands.

It is thought in Congress that this time the War Department really means to send an army to Cuba, and that the invasion of that island will begin without further hesitation. Two or three times we have been on the point of an invasion, small or great, but each time some consideration has arisen to postpone action.

It is said that now the conditions are as favorable for effective operations as they will be to be at any time, and that there will be no further postponement. An evidence that this is so may be found in the fact that the time when the invasion is to take place is not being heralded as other contemplated movements were.

The reliance on assistance from the insurgents has steadily become more feeble, and it is proposed to make the invading army large enough to conduct the campaign without reference to what the insurgents may be able to do.

Spanish Admiral's Object.

It is said by men who have visited the department this morning that no doubt is as to the object of the Spanish admiral is to get relief to the Spanish in Cuba, and that our fleets are so situated that it will be impossible for the Spanish fleet to make a movement to carry out that project without being compelled to fight.

It is said that even should the Spanish fleet be able to slip out and reach San Juan, Porto Rico, it would not change the plans of this government for the invasion of Cuba, and that no doubt is felt that wherever the Spanish fleet may be it will be compelled to seek the assistance of Blanco when we begin to land our army.

It is suggested that if the Spanish fleet should retreat to San Juan a feint might be made at going from there to attack some of our eastern coast cities in order to again check the invasion.

Such a move, it is said, however, would not have the desired effect, as the invasion would be proceeded with whatever move the Spanish fleet might make, no doubt being felt that the Spanish admiral would have to turn back to the relief of Blanco when he saw that the diversion had failed.

Attack on Our Coast.

But even if a movement were made under such circumstances upon our eastern coast a risk would be run of all the damage he could do before a sufficient fleet could be sent against him. Even if he should do some damage along the coast it would be at the cost of the abandonment of Cuba, and the entire destruction of his fleet, as he would not be able to reserve enough to get away again after making the long sail necessary to reach a point of attack not in easy reach of naval protection.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Gen. Grant's Grandson and Gen. Lee's Son Among the Selections.

The President today sent these nominations to the Senate:

War—First Regiment Volunteer Engineers, colonel, Eugene Griffin of New York. First lieutenants, Algernon Sartoris of the District of Columbia, Fitzhugh Lee, jr., of Virginia; Carlos Carbonet of Troy, N. Y.; Thomas J. Sullivan of Colorado; Karl Fisher Hansen of New York.

To be commissary of subsistence, with rank of major, William M. Abernethy of Missouri.

To be engineer officer, with rank of major, Charles Lincoln Woodbury of Vermont; captains, Wm. D. Beach, 8th Cavalry; Geo. H. Sands, 6th Cavalry, and Wm. Ashburn, 8th Cavalry.

To be assistant quartermaster, with rank of captain, First Lieut. Geo. S. Cartwright, 24th Infantry.

To be commissary of subsistence, with rank of captain, Fred. W. Hyde of New York. Wm. H. Anderson of Greenville, Ohio, and Geo. G. McCullum of Pulaski, Tenn.

To be additional paymaster, Wm. B. Schofield of San Francisco, Cal.

To be assistant adjutant general, with rank of captain, Putnam Bradlee Strong of New York.

Treasury—Chas. T. Stanton of Connecticut, collector of customs at Stonington, Conn.; Edward Elias of California, assayer of the mint at San Francisco.

Postmaster—Maryneal Hutches Smith, Urbana, Ohio.

THE OPPOSING SQUADRONS.

No Advices of Importance Received by the Navy Department.

The bulletin board at the Navy Department failed utterly today to produce an item of interest regarding the movements or whereabouts of the three great naval squadrons now believed to be in the Gulf of Mexico and the waters of the West Indies. As near as could be gathered, there was no news of any kind from the fleet, and the Navy Department itself received no cablegrams of importance and the alert corps of United States consular officers scattered through the West India Islands had nothing to report.

This absence of positive incidents gave opportunity to the Secretary of the Navy for the distribution of a considerable quantity of business and also enabled him to leave the department in the afternoon for the Capitol to give to the naval committee of the House an exposition of his views on the naval personnel bill. The war conditions of today have, in the opinion of the Secretary, afforded a most conclusive evidence of the necessity for the passage of such measure as the personnel bill, and he is using every effort to secure congressional action upon it.

SHOCKED BY WIRE.

Electric Employee Fatally Hurt This Afternoon.

Joseph McArdie, a joiner employed by the United States Electric Light Company, was shocked this afternoon by a live wire on F street and fatally hurt.

He was taken to the Emergency Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition. He was twenty-eight years of age.

IS IT THE CADIZ FLEET?

Nine Warships Sighted Off Getson's Cove, Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 19.—A report just received from Getson's Cove, western shore of this province, says that nine warships were sighted off Indian Island, near Cape La Have, this morning, heading in a southerly direction.

MADE A GRAND SIGHT

An "Onlooker" Tells a New Story of San Juan Fight.

DISPLAY OF COOLNESS AND DARING

The Spanish Fire Was Wild and Wholly Ineffective.

INCIDENTS OF BATTLE

KEY WEST, Fla., May 19.—An onlooker of the bombardment of the fortifications of San Juan de Porto Rico on May 12 by the fleet of Rear Admiral Sampson gave the following details of that engagement. He said:

"The most remarkable feature about the bombardment was the escape of the fleet with so few casualties. The enemy's fire was heavy and continuous, and the elevation of their batteries gave them a tremendous advantage. How they missed hitting the ships no one understands. Their shots fell all around and their guns had capacity for twice the range, yet they only landed two projectiles with any serious effect."

"The San Juan affair strengthens the opinion that the demolition of well-placed fortifications is a hard task for even the strongest battle ships."

"The secondary battery fire on all the ships was not used after the line had passed once before the forts. This was chiefly on account of the smoke the smaller guns created. Drifting in front of the turrets, it made the handlers of the big guns liable to lose all sight of the land."

Did Not Use Coasting Tower.

"The admiral and his assistant chief of staff, Stanton, were on the superstructure on the lee of the conning tower. They did not go inside the conning tower, which will probably not be used unless the fire is coming from both sides. So far it has proved a rather useless institution."

"On the forecastle, in the lee of the forward 12-inch turret were Lieutenant Marsh, flag secretary, and Ensign Bennett, flag lieutenant, both of whom, with Stanton, accompanied the admiral from the New York. Bennett had signal boys with him. His flags, in their canvas bags, were made fast with a line, which ran loosely around the turret barbettes. This was to prevent them from being shot overhead."

"I took about four broadsides to wake the Spaniards. In the meantime, great yellow-whisking clouds were rising from the hillsides, marking where our shells had fallen. Then a few puffs of white and little lines of flames came from nooks in the bluff."

"The water spouted a few hundred yards from the Iowa, and every one was glad because every one knew the enemy was returning the firing. Before that the blue-jackets had been glum. By this time the smoke had begun to hang heavily and the Iowa was moist and covered with salt-petre. Marine gasses had to be wiped every few minutes. The men's faces were grimy and their mouths were bitter from the salt-petre. When the big guns in the turret were fired it seemed as if the ship was almost drawn from the water in a straining effort to follow the projectiles as they whizzed shoreward. Behind the Indiana's port side looked like a huge fort, her own smoke completely hiding her starboard side."

Entire Line Engaged.

"When the Iowa turned to go back to the starting point the entire line was engaged. The New York, stately, standing high out of the water and showing all her gracefulness, by mounting a long, slow, steady, the gantlet of two miles, the Terror and Amphitrite sticking up like ammunition boxes. The Detroit and Montgomery were little spitfires, and all their starboard sides were a thick mass of yellow smoke."

"It was quite easy to see the shells turning over and over and dropping like wounded birds into the sea. Scarcely thirty seconds elapsed but the shriek of a passing shell was heard. Some of them made weird tunes, changing key as they lost their velocity. Most of them were fired at a very high trajectory, the enemy apparently using their rifles as mortars. Jets of water rising in all directions showed how good or, generally, how bad had been the aim. These tunes of the shells after a while became less startling and the men did not dodge unless some one shouted 'Looked or 'Get under cover.' But the first shrieking of big shells overhead is liable to make even the bravest man inclined to get his head nearer his feet and keep it in that position until a water jet tells him that the danger is past."

"The shot that fell on board the Iowa, injuring three men, was a ten-inch Armstrong shell. It was a wonder no more damage was done."

"The shot which hit the New York was an eight-inch shell. It struck the ship exactly in the same place where the Iowa was struck, coming in at the port quarter and exploding on the iron stanchion of the superstructure. It then flew into a thousand pieces."

"While the enemy's fire was at its hottest two sailors stood at the Iowa's bows, without any cover, heaving the lead. They worked just as calmly as if in New York harbor."

"They can't hit us, George," sang out one of the men to another in lee of the turret. Just then a shell whizzed by. 'Hit a line to that thing,' laughed the man in the chains, pointing derisively to the water that surged under the yard ahead of him."

Admiral Sampson and his captains have every reason to be proud of their crews."

"The feature most discussed was the wonderful pluck of the Detroit and her marvelous escape from being hit. Shells simply rained around her as she lay within 500 yards of the forts and blazed away with her five-inch rapid-fire battery."

"The Amphitrite's trouble with her after turrets was caused by an accident to the gear which supported the turret power."

"Several slight accidents occurred on the ships, but on the whole they were not as numerous as generally happens during heavy target practice."

"The strain on the men was rather severe. The heat of the sun was intense before 8 o'clock."

"The work done by the engineer officers and their men, who, for three hours, were under the battle gratings, in the intense heat, cannot be too highly praised."